

disposition of Dorothy Arnold. We are certain she is not the Arnold girl. In fact we know that she is a member of another wealthy and prominent New York family."

"When Inspector Hughes was informed what Acting Captain Cameron had said of the Dorothy Arnold clue he replied:

"The clue looks so good to me that I sent Detective Tait to Philadelphia on the 2 o'clock train. He made the journey in the company of John R. Keith, the Arnold's lawyer. I have consulted with Mr. Keith and he is sufficiently impressed by the character of our clue to wish to go to Philadelphia with one of my men."

BEST LEAD EVER HAD IN CASE, SAYS HUGHES.

"We are not depending on the Philadelphia police. Our information comes from other sources, and it is the best lead we have ever had in the Dorothy Arnold case."

A Philadelphia afternoon newspaper added still more perplexity to the already baffling mix-up by printing an article which did not tally with the reports either from Philadelphia or the New York detectives. This report had it that yesterday afternoon Detective Pinkerton and Townsend of the Philadelphia force visited the Philadelphia Hospital, a big public institution, on the information that Dorothy Arnold was employed there as a trained nurse.

Pinkerton and Townsend had been informed the missing heiress had changed her name to Beane and that she was known as Mrs. Beane, a member of the hospital staff of nurses. A Mrs. Beane, a fellow nurse, had communicated this fact to the two detectives.

They went to the hospital and saw and talked with Mrs. Beane. They saw a woman who was very much like Dorothy Arnold and did not look anything like her. They reported this fact to Nupt. of Police Taylor and the Mrs. Beane clue was dropped.

WATCH IN 20 CITIES ON MEN INDICTED AS DYNAMITERS

Police Shadow Labor Chiefs Who Have No Chance to Escape Before Arrests.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—Instructions were sent to Government agents in at least twenty cities today to keep watch over the men who have been charged in thirty-two indictments with complicity in the McNamara and Otis E. McManis in the dynamite conspiracy.

The men indicted, who are said to number Chicago, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, Salt Lake City, San Francisco and Seattle, and it is the plan of the Government to cause their arrest on one day.

It is understood telegrams from the Federal authorities have informed the officials in the districts where the men reside that capias have been issued, an oblique, with copies of the indictments, are to be sent as soon as possible.

Meantime it is the Government's purpose to guard against acquainting the accused men of the fact of their indictment and to watch their movements until they are taken in custody. The amount of the bond which each man may give for his appearance before Federal Judge A. H. Anderson for arraignment here on March 12 is stated in the capias. The aggregate amount of bonds asked, it is said, is \$300,000.

In some instances capias already have been sent, according to Government officials, but many of the indictments are so voluminous that it will require several days to transcribe them so that copies can be sent with the papers for the arrests. The indictments, some of which cover hundreds of pages, contain more detailed charges than are usually written into true bills.

Many inquiries already have reached United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller's office requesting information about the indictments. It was said some of these came from men who wanted to know whether they had been involved.

SHUSTER DENIES CHARGES OF FRAUD IN PERSIA.

Says His Office Never Handled Government Cash—Bank's Books Will Vindicate Americans.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—W. Morgan Shuster, the former American Treasurer-General of Persia, had a lengthy interview with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Minister, today. The situation in Persia was exhaustively discussed, and while no startling change in British policy in that country is expected to occur as a result of the interview, it can be stated that the meeting was of an entirely pleasant and cordial nature, both Mr. Shuster and Sir Edward Grey obtaining a better understanding of each other's point of view.

Mr. Shuster is greatly incensed at M. Morand's charges against him which have been telegraphed to the Belgian Minister of Finance and are to the effect that the Americans who until recently were connected with the Persian Treasury Department were guilty of fraud and left their books in confusion. Mr. Shuster said:

"I was preparing to audit Mr. Morand's accounts when the Russian ultimatum was hastened in order to save him. My office never handled any cash even for the payment of salaries. All the accounts were passed by the Imperial Persian Bank, whose books prove the honesty of the American administration."

OSCAR GARDNER, CHIEF CLERK OF THE U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, HAS BEEN PROMOTED TO THE POSITION OF DEPUTY CHIEF CLERK.

DIVORCE SUIT ENDS ROMANCE OF TUTOR AND GIRL HEIRESS

Dr. David H. Holmes Is Sued After Wedded Life of Four Months.

HE FEARED TO MARRY. His Salary of \$2,400 a Year Caused Latin Professor to Hesitate.

Dr. David H. Holmes, professor of Latin at Eastern District High School and one of the city's noted educators, is the defendant in a divorce action brought in the Supreme Court, today, by his young and beautiful wife, formerly Miss Genevieve K. Sloan, daughter of John Sloan of Pittsburgh, a member of the famous millionaire colony of that city. Justice Gerard has awarded the wife alimony and costs. After the divorce, the professor is to receive \$2,400 a year.

A meeting of the two parties, correspondence and a proposal by letter, heart-to-heart chats with his prospective father-in-law, the tutor's profession of poverty before his marriage to the heiress, their four months' married life and the return of the bride for her wedding presents are elements of the blasted romance.

After describing his meeting with the "young and beautiful girl," Dr. Holmes naively stated that from 1906 to 1908 he and Miss Sloan corresponded one month, and that "in this way the question of marriage came up."

"I was fond of her and I felt she was fond of me and yet, when the question of marriage was broached I felt it was my duty to take the matter up with her father," he stated. "I met Mr. Sloan and told him my daughter entertained notions of a marriage with me. I frankly stated the entire case and offered to end the correspondence with her. If he thought best, he laughed at the idea of marriage, saying I had taken her letters too seriously. He suggested I continue, for fear it might unduly offend her, if discontinued. If he found it serious, he said, he would provide her with a year's travel and a change of scenery."

"Later he told me his daughter was in earnest and that I need not worry; that he was wealthy and she had considerable property of her own. To insure her welfare, however, he offered to create a trust fund for her, which he later did."

The professor's affidavit gives their marriage date as July 25, 1909, when they went to live at No. 571 West One Hundred and Seventy-first street. Shortly afterward he learned, he said, that his bride's father had an insanity attack and was placed in a sanatorium. He consulted a physician, he avers, after his commitment had been made. What the physician told him he communicated to his wife, he said, with the result that she left him in November and went to her father's home at No. 534 Central avenue, Pittsburgh. Except for the time shortly afterward, when Mrs. Holmes came to New York with her mother and gathered up her wedding presents to take to Pittsburgh, Dr. Holmes says he had not seen his wife. He had not heard of her until her action for divorce was filed against him.

Dr. Holmes closes his affidavit with a petition to the court that his wife's application for counsel fees and alimony be denied. He states his salary is only \$2,400 a year. He denies totally the charges made by his wife.

Mr. Holmes' grounds for her suit are contained in an affidavit by her father, John Sloan, who avers that on the evening of Dec. 4, 1911, he and a friend, Leon C. Witherspoon, at the rear of Dr. Holmes' home, at No. 534 Audubon avenue, about 5:20 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Sloan says, he saw through a window in Dr. Holmes' apartment, Dr. Holmes, he stated, was with a young woman. He says he later followed the young woman to an apartment house at No. 609 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

(Continued from First Page.)

the older sister, first made sure that Ella had brought back the ceremonial coat she borrowed without asking, and then went into a trance of admiration over the romantic pair.

After hearing the whole story, Mrs. Edelhoff inclined to think there was no particular reason for a marriage at once. She thinks Ella ought to go to school for a year or two more and Johnny ought to make a start at getting a living. Ella's own story to her, in private, made her believe that Johnny was a pretty good sort of a boy.

Johnny was afraid to go home to his widowed mother, who had not been informed of his return, and Mrs. Edelhoff invited him to stay at her home temporarily. Meantime the police had a warrant for Johnny, charging him with abduction.

"If they come around looking for me," said the young man, "I will go to the scores of Orange young women as 'The Nifty Kid.' They will have to run some to land me."

It was an idle boast. It had scarcely left his lips when Detective Henry Riker entered the house and served the warrant. After kissing Ella goodbye, Johnny was led to a cell, charged with taking the girl from her home when she was less than sixteen years old and keeping her out of the jurisdiction of her parents. He will be arraigned before Judge Nott tomorrow. The probation officer says that if the Edelhoffs do not prosecute, he will.

MEXICAN BANDITS ANNOY AMERICANS; MANY IN FLIGHT

Plundering Bands Hold Sway in Big Section and People Cross Border for Safety.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 7.—Arrivals here today from interior points of Mexico report that a series of anxiety and kidnapping attacks by the States of Durango and Chihuahua have taken possession of many large ranches and smaller towns. Many Americans and other foreigners in danger are hurrying to the United States.

The division of the National Highway of Mexico between Toluca and Chihuahua has been out of commission on account of the destruction of a number of bridges in spots.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Legislation to give to President Taft added power to fully protect Americans along the Mexican border in case of another Mexican outbreak at border points is to be introduced in the House today by members of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Representative Smith of Texas, Democrat, today urged the passage of his resolution, to instruct the State Department to press claims of Americans at El Paso and Douglas, who were injured or suffered loss on American soil from attacks by bandits from the States of Juarez and Agua Prieta.

DICKINSON LEADS POLICE ON NEW MYSTERY TRAIL

(Continued from First Page.)

the Dickinson proceeding. He told of going to the Seventy-seventh street house after the explosion, of finding Dickinson there and of Dickinson's admission that he was in the room when the infernal machine exploded and killed Mrs. Taylor.

FRAGMENTS OF THE BOMB SHOWN IN COURT. Glover produced the fragments of the infernal machine. He then produced a piece of piping which had been found in the workshop of the United States Motors Company, where Dickinson was employed.

It had been said that this piping was identical with the piece found in the infernal machine. A comparison showed that the two pieces did not resemble each other.

Lectures written by Dickinson to the Taylor woman were produced. It was brought out that one letter, supposed to have been written by Dickinson last Friday, was really written three months ago.

Summed up, the only evidence against Dickinson was that he had lived with the woman and was in her flat at the time she lost her life by the explosion of the infernal machine. There was nothing offered to show that he delivered the machine to the woman or sent it or had any reason to send it.

"I move," said Assistant District Attorney Strong, at the conclusion of Glover's testimony, "that the charge of homicide against the defendant be dismissed."

Coroner Feinberg dismissed the complaint and discharged Dickinson. But the police requested that Dickinson be held as a material witness and he was compelled to furnish a bond of \$100 to insure his appearance when he is wanted.

Dickinson and his counsel, Terence J. McManis, announced they would aid the police in the investigation of the case of running down the assassin of Mrs. Taylor. Now that suspicion has been lifted from Dickinson it is anticipated that he will be able to give information of value.

POSTAL AUTHORITIES DENY THAT BOMB WENT BY MAIL.

It was announced in police circles today that an investigation had established the delivery of the infernal machine to Mrs. Taylor through the post office. The report, however, was denied by the postal authorities.

The two ten-cent stamps found on the floor of the apartment may have been taken from the package that was delivered Wednesday. They may have been cancelled stamps pasted to the package to make it appear that it had come through the mails. At any rate it is up to the police to find the sender, who delivered the bomb into Mrs. Taylor's hands.

GIRL GIVES POLICE NEW CLUES IN THE MYSTERY. Olivette Leonard, the seventeen-year-old Baltimore girl who was recently an inmate of the Taylor woman's flat, was brought to Police Headquarters today and questioned by Deputy Commissioner Dougherty. The girl gave the police the name

Scene at Inquest Into the Bomb Mystery; One of the Women Who Figures in Case



CORONER FEINBERG

and address of every man who had frequented the flat while she was there. She brought into the case a man whose name has been mentioned to the police before but kept from the public. "This man lives somewhere in the vicinity of Sixty-eighth street and Broadway and is in business."

According to the Leonard girl the Taylor woman was infatuated with him. She called him up on the telephone, waylaid him on the street, and annoyed him day and night, although he had warned her to keep away from him.

Detectives were started out to look up and question the new man in the case. Others were started on the trail of various men whose names were furnished by the Leonard girl.

George Anderson, superintendent of the United States Motors Company Building in West Sixty-first street, was told today by one of his employees that a woman visited the plant last Thursday morning and left a box wrapped in paper and a letter to be delivered to Charles M. Dickinson. She gave a boy 25 cents and he made the delivery as she had requested.

The boy was running the elevator, when the woman called, as a substitute for the regular elevator man and was not at work Monday or Tuesday. He told about the woman called or had Thursday when he got to work today and the matter was reported to Mr. Anderson.

The boy's recollection of the package was vague. He says it felt "kind of soft," but he was sure the paper covering concealed a box.

THINK HOTEL MAN MAY BE ABLE TO GIVE INFORMATION. Detectives expect to have their long desired talk today with Karl Kaesebler, the former hotel man, who was mixed up in the case of Olivette Leonard, the Baltimore girl found in Mrs. Taylor's flat. It is said they have been told that he has been suggested that he might have harbored a grudge against Mrs. Taylor because she testified against him after the Leonard girl had refused to.

The latter's real name is Marie Murray. The police say they have learned she was wayward before she came to New York, and that her parents, who are still in Baltimore, hold no recent opinion against any one here. It is believed, however, that Kaesebler can furnish the police with a list of possible enemies of Mrs. Taylor.

MUCH MYSTERY SURROUNDING IDENTITY OF HOWARD WALKER. There is no conclusive evidence thus far to show whether or not Howard Walker and J. Howard Taylor were one man. Taylor died at Plattsburg, N. Y., last December. S. C. Sugarman, the lawyer who represented Mrs. Taylor in her trial in Special Sessions, said today that Mrs. Taylor had talked to him about "getting rid of her husband."

He said that last Friday she called him out to ask what steps to take to get a divorce from Howard Walker. The police, however, have been unable to get any trace of Walker, and Sugarman never saw him. He always knew the woman as Mrs. Walker until she was fined and changed it to Taylor when she moved.

Experts from the Bureau of Combustibles inspected the bomb fragments yesterday. Inspector Egan of the Bureau said it appeared to him that black powder had been used, not nitroglycerine. He declared that only an expert electrician could have manufactured the bomb, as he could not recall having seen a more carefully and delicately adjusted infernal machine.

MANY CLUES PRESENTED BY A STUDY OF THE BOMB. The clues presented by the bomb itself are many. These are its characteristics:

1. It was made by an expert electrician.

2. The batteries used are of a peculiar make used only in the manufacture of pocket flashlights or portable fans.

3. The bomb itself was an electrical conduit joint.

4. The powder or explosive used is not readily obtainable.

5. The spring device by which the connection was made for the flash consists of a strip of metal of unusual manufacture, not made for the purpose, but fashioned out of a

heavy clock, taximeter or typewriter spring.

6. The cord which was wrapped around the package and connected with the spring is of peculiar make, dark red, waxed and quite strong.

7. The paper wrapper of the bomb is of light "tea" paper.

8. The typewriting of the address is characteristic of the machine on which it was done.

9. The wood of which the box containing the bomb was made bears evidence of being old and of having formed part of a bureau drawer of cheap construction or some other piece of furniture.

In delving into the past of Mrs. Taylor to ascertain who might have been her enemies, the police have learned many things.

She had occupied a seven-room flat in the house at No. 18 West Sixtieth street for three years previous to January, when she got into trouble over the Olivette Leonard affair. Among the inmates of that flat at various times were Edna La Marre, Olivette Leonard and another girl, who left there last June. Dickinson was the only man living there regularly, and his experiences were the talk of the neighborhood.

A saloon at Sixtieth street and Broadway was the favorite haunt of all the members of the household and there quarrels occurred frequently between Mrs. Taylor, or Grace Walker, as she was known, and Dickinson. She would seize a hairpin from her head and send it between two fingers, scratch Dickinson's face till the blood came. Hardly a month passed during the year or so that Dickinson was there that his face was not so marked.

But though he would abuse her in his cups, he would return always to the house and plead for forgiveness, at the same time forgiving her for having slapped or scratched him.

Dickinson was regarded as a most harmless young man, and the "Gopher" gang of the neighborhood often "stuck him up" and robbed him of money and jewelry. Time and again he would come into the saloon and tell his hangout and tell of having been beaten by the gang. When he drank he had a loose tongue, and this brought him many more beatings. But his love for Mrs. Taylor was there that his face was not so marked.

But Snyder, a chauffeur, was a friend of the Leonard girl.

Last summer Snyder took Olivette to Long Branch, where he was operating his car for a private family, and two persons took objection to this. One was Kaesebler, who was angry because the girl paid so much attention to Snyder, and the other Grace Walker, who did not like the idea of the young woman staying away from her flat, where she was a valuable asset.

SAY SNYDER INTENDED TO MARRY OLIVETTE LEONARD. But Snyder, who lived about next door to the Walker flat, at No. 21 West Sixtieth street, often expressed indifference to the disapproval of either the Walker woman or Kaesebler, and toward the end of December it leaked out that Snyder intended to marry Olivette. He had given her a diamond ring, which she exhibited with much pride.

Another hangout on the saloon was one Dave, who did work as a stool-pigeon in the Rockefeller "White Slave" investigation. Dave met Kaesebler, heard him tell of his annoyance that Olivette should have taken such a fancy to Snyder, and proceeded to "pump" Kaesebler to such good purpose that on Dave's information the Vigilance Association of which Clifford M. Rice and Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds are leading lights, began an investigation that resulted in the arrest

of Kaesebler, Olivette and Mrs. Taylor, who gave the name of Florence Emerson. As has been told Olivette refused to testify against Kaesebler, and the case against him collapsed, but the Taylor woman was fined \$50 and Olivette was taken to the Magdalen Home.

Paul Snyder has been heard since to express keen disappointment at this outcome of his love affair, and it is known that Kaesebler was not pleased either. But when they blamed is known only to themselves.

Fredrick Straub, an electrician, was also friendly with Kaesebler and Mrs. Taylor to such an extent, in fact, that Straub was loaned to Coroner Feinberg's office the other day to watch the proceedings against Dickinson. He stood among the crowd while two or three de-

fectives were looking for him. It was only when Straub spoke to Dickinson and the latter told a detective that the electrician took their quarry was so near, but their talk with Straub brought out nothing to explain Mrs. Taylor's death.

Another visitor at the Walker flat was a chauffeur named Jack Chanter, who also got into trouble with a member of the "Gopher" gang at one time and bears two big slashes on his face. He was very much attached to Edna La Marre, and it is interesting that Dickinson insists that when Edna left the flat twenty minutes before Mrs. Taylor was killed the latter called out, "Goodbye, Jack!" Dickinson says he heard a man's voice reply, but did not know who it was.

WEST POINT WAITERS STRIKE FOR MORE PAY; DINNER IS DELAYED.

Cadets Sit Around Until Regular Army Men Are Called in to Do Table Work.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 7.—All but three of the twenty-two waiters employed in the Cadet Mess Hall struck just before noon today. The waiters, most of whom were hired in New York, walked out because they said they were required to do extra work in the kitchen which was not properly a part of their duties.

The cadets had to wait for their dinner until soldiers from the regular army force here were detailed temporarily to act as waiters. The strikers left this afternoon for New York. Their pay was \$2 a month and board.

JAIL FOR WRECKING ENGINE.

Motorman Who Disregarded Fireman's Signal Sent to Prison.

Terence Gormley, a motorman on the Forty-second street line, was sent to the Tombs prison for five days in the Court of Special Sessions today in lieu of payment of a \$2 fine for not stopping his car when signalled by the driver of a fire engine.

Fredrick J. Simpson, foreman of the engine company, testified that on the night of Jan. 2, Gormley, refusing to recognize a signal to stop the car in order to allow the fire engine to pass, caused the engine to crash into the car. Gormley denied that he had seen the signal.

No Chance. From the Galveston News. About the last thing that ever occurs to the average husband who is going home to a certain lecture is to challenge the speaker for a joint debate.

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All lost or found articles advertised in the World will be held at the World's Information Bureau, Pulitzer Building, 222 Broadway, New York, until the 15th of March, 1912. After that date, the articles will be sold to the highest bidder for 50 cents per article.

Special for Wednesday, the 7th. Special for Thursday, the 8th.

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